

LATEST ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT REGARDED AS BEST

Destined to Become Historic
Utterance of War, Ob-
servers Here Believe.

CLEAREST STATEMENT OF WAR AIMS YET MADE

Places U. S. Government on Record
for League of Nations and Clar-
ifies Several Vital Questions.

President Wilson's address in New York last night, setting forth five principles "representing this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace," today was regarded in Washington as a memorable utterance, destined to become one of the most historic addresses of the present war.

It was acclaimed as notable, both among officials of this government and by unofficial expressions on the part of allied government representatives, for several reasons.

It gives clearer definition to the fourteen principles originally laid down by the President, which later he summarized under four heads.

It presents a program by which the principles previously laid down may be carried out.

U. S. Put on Record for League.

It places this government squarely on record for a league of nations, a proposal hitherto considered as a tentative project.

It flatly opposes the economic blockade idea, a moral weapon about which there has raged a storm of controversy ever since the most famous Paris economic conference.

Finally, and significantly, it was put forward by the President not only as the expression of his own views and interpretation of the desires of the American people, but as "this government's interpretation" of principles upon which a just and a lasting peace may rest.

Considered Answer to Hertling.

Though no names were mentioned, the President's speech is considered an answer to von Hertling's recent clamorings for a peace which would save as much as possible from the fast-crumbling structure of pan-German ambition.

More than that, it is considered an effective counter attack against the German peace offensive, which will be the major part of the winter's diplomatic program of the central powers.

Best Statement of War Aims.

It bears no equivocation or loopholes, apparently, through which those who would seek a premature peace could direct their insidious propaganda. It is accepted as one of the most specific and concrete definitions of war aims yet put into words, not only by the President, but by any statesman of the world.

The address, it is believed, further strengthens the United States in the position of being a leader among the nations opposed to any peace which again stamps President Wilson as the spokesman of these nations.

Interest as to Allies' Acceptance.

Acceptance of the working program by Great Britain and France especially is awaited with keenest interest. Some French leaders were lukewarm about the league of nations idea. This was natural, as France's chief and deepest concern was the recovery of her lost provinces. But realization on the part of France, as well as Great Britain, that some peace must be given against further predatory activity by heavily-armed nations.

Inclusion of Germany herself in the league of nations is suggested by the President, a point about which there has been considerable discussion. It has been pointed out by those who mistrust Germany deeply that leaving her without the bounds of such a league would leave her effectiveness and give her leverage for asserting her respect of the rights of smaller nations than if she were included. President Wilson seems to have this in mind with the proviso that her representation must be through a government more directly responsible to the majority of her own people.

Opposes Economic Leagues.

The President puts into words also the growing feeling that economic warfare is the most devastating and against the war is over, would serve as a festering sore, and furnish pretexts for future wars.

But here it should be noted that there is no thought in the President's address of compromising at any point on the aims of the war, nor of discussing "terms" in advance of a decided allied victory.

The President reiterates what he has stated previously, that there must be no treaties, in whole or in part, which shall not be given full publicity before the world, and he carries this thought to a logical conclusion, as applied to the plan of a league of nations, by stipulating that there can be no "special, selfish, economic combinations within the league."

Makes War Aims Clear.

The President's speech is regarded as a plain and conclusive answer to those who have asked for a definite statement of war aims. Such demands have been made from both allied and enemy sources. The President stated them last evening, gave

FIVE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH LASTING PEACE MAY BE MADE LAID DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT

FIRST—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

SECOND—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

THIRD—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants

NATIONS UNITED IN OPENING LOAN DRIVE WITH VIM

Task of Raising \$6,000,000-
000, Record War Credit, Is
Auspiciously Begun.

RUSH OF SUBSCRIPTIONS MARKS START IN D. C.

America today set itself to the task of raising a loan of \$6,000,000,000 in three weeks.

Although this was twice the minimum of any previous liberty loan and by far the greatest war credit ever undertaken by any nation, Treasury Department officials are certain that the sum will be oversubscribed. Their confidence was expressed in the announcement that the surplus would be allotted.

Officials felt that it was a favorable augury for the fourth liberty loan that the campaign got under way when the American Army was pressing forward in a great offensive in France and Bulgaria was suing for peace, starting the long-expected disintegration of the central powers.

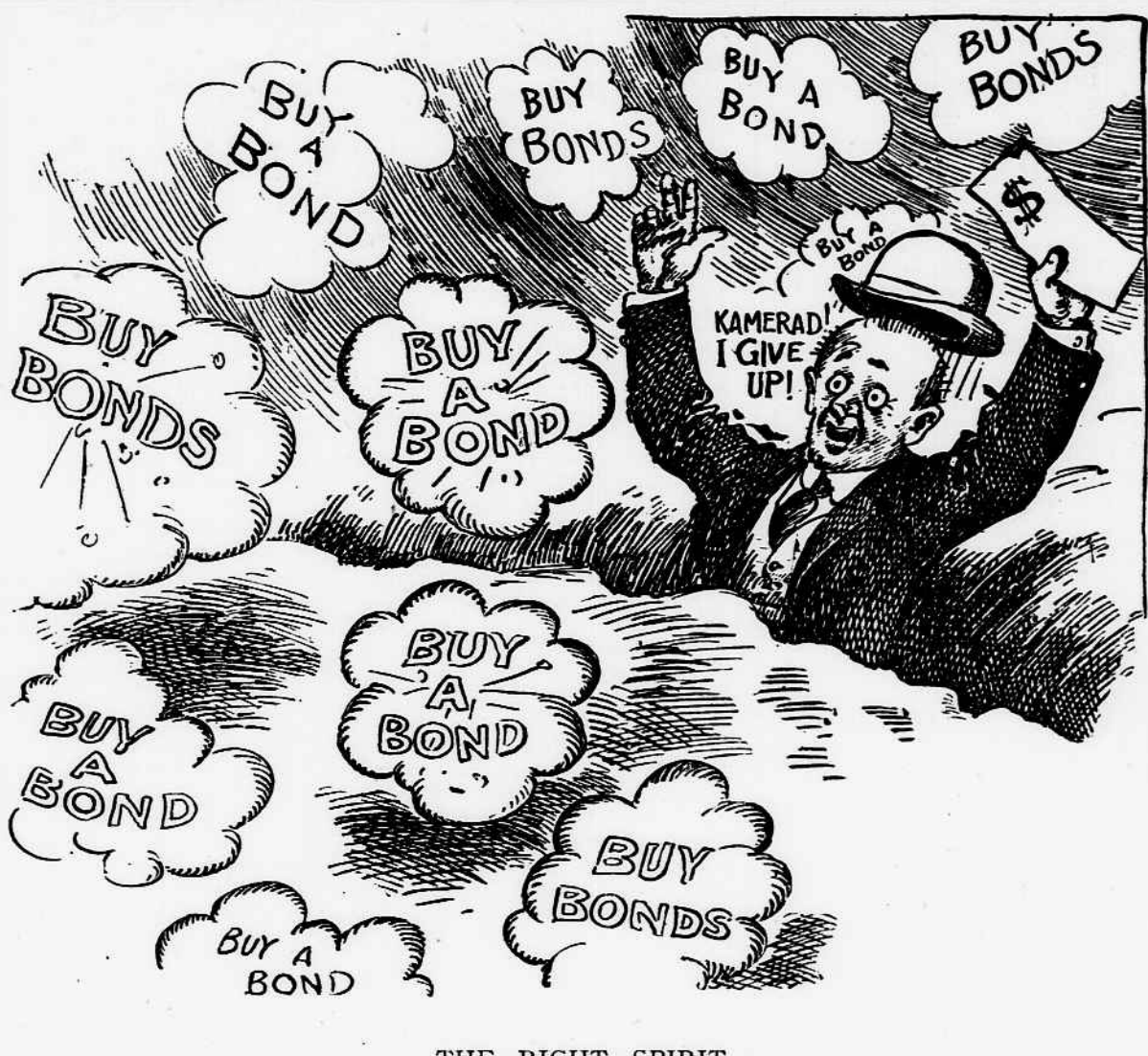
With a mighty rush of subscriptions and a spirit prevailing that gave every evidence of patriotic loyalty and a determination to raise its quota of \$2,500,000 during the early part of the campaign, Washington, the nation's capital, led the pace in the big loan drive.

The people of Washington seemed to realize that this is as much their war as it is of the stricken people of the world, and they were quick to respond. Through the city American flags and those of the allies were flying; bells were ringing and bands were playing. High up in the skies airplanes hovered over the city, and about the streets there were many uniformed soldiers. Everything seemed to spell victory and to serve as an inspiration for the bond salesmen.

Washington Astir Early.

Washington started early on its campaign. The sun was not well up before the downtown section was astir. The feature of the opening day celebration and which served as the formal inauguration of the local drive was the parade of the Treasury Department. The parade was given by the Treasury Department, which was headed by the chief of the Treasury Department, Mr. Clegg, and followed by the members of the cabinet, senators and representatives, and foreign diplomats were present.

Subscriptions to the loan began pouring in today at the national reserve banks. Many communities had over-subscribed their quotas even before the campaign officially began. Thousands of workers were out early, and in practically every city, town and hamlet in the land special ceremonies of one kind or another were being held. Posters everywhere exhorted readers to back the boys in France with liberty bonds, and President Wilson's personal message in his own handwriting greeted the nation from the city early decorated automobile trucks with temporary booths constructed upon them carried bond salesmen from one point to another. The clanging bells on these trucks



THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

BULGARIA IS OUT OF THE WAR, IS VIEW OF HER MINISTER HERE

Bulgaria is out of the war, in the opinion of Stephan Panaretov, Bulgarian minister here, who believes that his country definitely is determined to abandon its alliance with Germany and Austria, and, if the entente allies refuse to listen to peace overtures, will appeal to the United States to use its good offices.

ALLIES LAY DOWN LAW IN REPLY TO BULGARS

Military Operations Will Not Be Suspended
Without Guarantees—Foe Must Break
With Quadruple Alliance—No
Compromise Shown.

LONDON, September 28.—A reply from the allied powers to Bulgaria's application for an armistice has been dispatched to Sofia.

The allied governments have necessarily demanded every guarantee which they consider necessary to them to safeguard their military operations and prevent the dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria.

The reply, it is stated, is fully covered by the answer given the Bulgarian representatives by the commander of the allied army on the Macedonian front. By this reply it is perfectly well defined that no military operations can be suspended.

Breaking of Alliance Demanded.

At the same time regarding the proposal that duty accredited Bulgarian representatives should confer with the allies on the question of peace it has been made quite clear to the Sofia government that such a peace necessarily involves a complete rupture by the Bulgarian government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

In discussing the Bulgarian proposal, it is pointed out, the allies have no intention of attempting to make a final territorial settlement in the Balkans, which obviously must be a matter for consideration at the peace conference. The question, it is stated, is one of the conclusion of such a military agreement as would prevent any further danger from the Bulgarian side to the operations of the allies in the Balkans.

If the terms laid down which have been dispatched to Sofia are not acceptable to the Malinoff government, the allied powers, it is added, have no further conditions to propose, and it will rest with Bulgaria to find other representatives who can accept these conditions.

Official Bulgarian Statement.

An official Bulgarian statement dated September 24 announces that Bulgaria has initiated a proposition for obtaining an armistice and peace.

The text of the official announcement reads:

"In view of the conjuncture of circumstances which have recently arisen, and after the position had been jointly discussed with all competent authorities, the Bulgarian government, desiring to put an end to the bloodshed, authorized the commander-in-chief of the army to propose to the generalissimo of the armies of the entente at Saloniki a cessation of hostilities and the entering into of negotiations for obtaining an armistice."

"The members of the Bulgarian delegation left yesterday evening in order to get into touch with the plenipotentiaries of the entente belligerents."

The statement was transmitted through the German semi-official Wolff bureau, which added to the text the following note:

"The report of the departure of the delegation is incorrect."

Anti-War Agitation Cause.

The Bulgarian plea for an armistice

ALLIES CUTTING WAY INTO FOE LINE FROM THE SEA TO VERDUN

Belgians Usher In Big Flanders
Offensive---Cambrai About
to Fall.

FRENCH GAIN NORTH OF AISNE; CHAMPAGNE DRIVE SUCCEEDS

By the Associated Press.

Marshal Foch is putting the Germans on the Western front to the most severe test of the war. On four important sectors from Verdun to the North Sea allied troops are fighting their way into and beyond the Hindenburg line.

Smashing attacks are being delivered by the British and Belgians north of Ypres; by the British and Americans before Cambrai; by the French north of the Aisne, and by the French and Americans in Champagne and to the east. On all fronts the allied soldiers are meeting with success.

Cambrai, it would appear, is about to fall. The British, having captured the important height of Bourlon wood, are reported beyond Fontaine-Notre Dame and Sillery, within one and three-quarters miles of Cambrai.

On the north the Belgian and British armies are fighting through the Hindenburg defense on a front of more than ten miles from Ypres to north of Dixmude. At some points the attack, begun this morning, already has resulted in an advance of more than two and one-half miles. The allied troops have penetrated important positions of the Houtholst forest, German possession of which had stayed previous attempts to advance south of the Belgian coast. This operation apparently is directed toward the German submarine bases in Belgium and the outflanking of the bastion of Lille.

French troops are fighting forward up the slopes toward the Chemin des Dames. They have gained further ground south of Fort Malmaison and have taken the important points of Jouy and Aizy and the ravine between.

The Franco-American drive west and east of the Argonne to the Meuse continues successfully today.

French Move Forward.

The French have moved their line forward west of the Argonne forest and captured important positions on their western flank. East of the Argonne the Germans are fighting desperately to hold the Brunhilde positions, but the Americans are progressing at several points.

On the north the British have captured more than 27,000 prisoners. In their Cambrai drive the British have captured 10,000, while the Franco-Americans have increased their total to more than 16,000. The British and Americans are reported to have captured 1,000 Germans.

The menace to Cambrai is greater than at the height of Gen. Benda's shock of last November. The attacking troops avoid a longer front immediately on the west, while to the north they are pressing onward against the British and Belgians who are fighting Southward of Cambrai the British are fighting toward the important Scheldt canal at Cantelers.

Field Marshal Haig's thrust north of Cambrai already has progressed more than three miles. The British have cut the high road between Cambrai and Douai and have the railroad between the two cities dominated by their guns. The fall of Cambrai, military observers believe, would result in a direct road to the French border.

Haig Takes 10,000 Prisoners
in Sweep Upon Cambrai

Official report from Field Marshal Haig today.

British troops today advanced to a point within three miles of Cambrai. The British attack today on the Cambrai front was made between the Sanchy-Lestre and Gouvaucourt, a distance of fourteen miles.

Advance Three Miles.

Haig's maximum advance today was three miles. The Hindenburg outpost defenses were crossed at several points. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the British line ran southwest of Gouvaucourt, east of Beaumont, west of Maroing and east of Graincourt. Here some of the enemy were still holding out. Thence it ran between Amene and Cantelers and east of Bourlon and the Bourlon wood, a thousand yards west of Houtholst, and along the road to Maroing. It is not known whether the British or the Germans hold Maroing.

The capture of Bourlon is of the highest importance, because it is the bulwark of Cambrai. It was captured notwithstanding the water line in front of it, the whole of which has now been crossed.

The British are in a good position to capture Cambrai. Even now the enemy cannot use the town, as the railway and junction are under the British fire.

Several Towns Taken.

PARIS, September 28 (11:45 a.m.)—British forces resumed their battle for Cambrai at daybreak today, according to news received here. They are reported to have captured the villages of Fontaine-Notre-Dame, Cantelers, Noyelles and Sillery.

Belgians Mopping Up Foe
From North Sea Southward

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, September 28.—Allied troops began an attack on the front north of Ypres today and the advance at some points has been more than two and one-half miles.

The attack is being made by the Belgian army and is on the larger part of their front south from the North sea.

One thousand prisoners already have been counted. Heavy fighting is taking place between Dixmude and Ypres and the battle is severe in the Houtholst forest, north of Ypres.

LONDON, September 28.—British forces have begun operations in Flanders in conjunction with the Belgian army.